



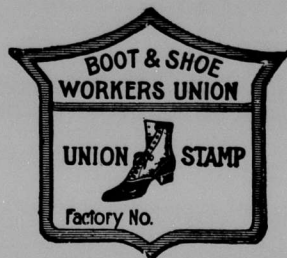
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 27, 1916.

UNITED LABOR'S CAMPAIGN.
REPLIES OF CANDIDATES.
WAR.
THE OPEN SHOP.
YOUR FUTURE THREATENED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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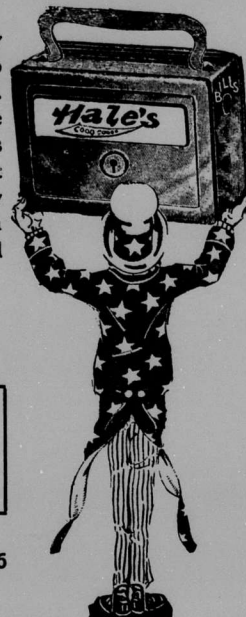
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-:- United Labor Campaign -:-

Not since the fall of 1901 have the organized workers of San Francisco taken such deep interest in the outcome of an election as in the pending campaign. Then it was the industrial oppression and malice of the secret committee of five of the old Employers' Association of San Francisco that drove the scattered voters to vote together in common defense of the rights and interests of organized labor. Today it is the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce which is performing the same function of compelling all the elements of the working class to unite at the ballot box. Then the important political issue was a choice between men, today it is a choice between measures to be enacted or defeated at the polls.

At the call of the San Francisco Labor Council preliminary meetings of officers of all labor organizations have been held at which meetings a tentative program and plan of campaign were discussed. A campaign committee of fifteen members was elected, consisting of the following representatives of the three largest central bodies in the city.

From the Labor Council: Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell, Andrew J. Gallagher, Michael Casey and James W. Mullen.

From the Building Trades Council: P. H. McCarthy, O. A. Tveitmoe, Frank C. McDonald, W. H. Urmy, Lawrence Flaherty and John Bell.

From the Water Front Workers' Federation: Paul Scharrenberg, E. Ellison, Patrick Flynn and Michael Doyle.

Preliminary arrangements being perfected a general meeting of all officers of all labor organizations convened in the Auditorium of the San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday evening, October 21st, at which final approval was given to the program of the campaign committee.

To defray the expenses of publicity an assessment of 10 cents per capita was requested of all the labor organizations.

The Executive Campaign Committee was instructed to detail the requisite number of watchers at the polling places to be furnished by the unions according to their numerical strength, each union to pay its own watchers.

The brewery workers and culinary unions promised to furnish hundreds of men for duty at the polls on election day. The auto bus operators will furnish hundreds of machines, and the musicians will furnish music for the campaign.

A campaign executive committee, consisting of the following members, was appointed:

P. H. McCarthy, O. A. Tveitmoe, Andrew J. Gallagher, Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell, Paul Scharrenberg and Michael Casey.

Unions are requested to forward their assessments immediately so that the necessary publicity may be inaugurated without delay.

The following are the measures upon which the wage

earners are urged to concentrate their attention and vote as recommended by the convention of united labor of San Francisco, and communicated to the individual voters by the Campaign Executive Committee:

Charter Amendment No. 8, the anti-picketing ordinance. VOTE NO.

Charter Amendment No. 13, appointment of police judges. VOTE NO.

Charter Amendment No. 9, prohibiting free speech. VOTE NO.

State Constitutional Amendments 1 and 2, prohibition. VOTE NO.

Charter Amendment No. 10, free use of the people's thoroughfare, Market Street. VOTE YES.

Charter Amendment No. 16, three dollars and eight hours for laborers on all municipal work. VOTE YES.

Charter Amendment No. 33, two platoon system for the firemen. VOTE YES.

The following circular letter will be mailed to individual voters:

"To the Voters and Workers of San Francisco:

"These propositions are of vital interest to all wage earners:

"Charter Amendment No. 8, 'Anti-Picketing Ordinance.' VOTE NO.

"Charter Amendment No. 13, 'Appointment of Police Judges.' VOTE NO.

"Charter Amendment No. 9, 'Prohibiting Free Speech.' VOTE NO.

"State Constitutional Amendments 1 and 2, 'Prohibition.' VOTE NO.

"Be sure to vote 'yes' on Charter Amendments No. 10, 'free use of the People's Thoroughfare, Market Street'; No. 16, 'Three dollars and eight hours for laborers on all municipal work'; No. 33, 'Two platoon system for the firemen.' VOTE YES.

"Also vote for John J. Sullivan for judge of the Superior Court.

"Ask all your friends to vote the same way.

"VOTE EARLY.

"Remember your vote affects your wellbeing and the future welfare of your loved ones.

"By direction of United Labor, in general meeting assembled at the Auditorium, Labor Temple, October 21st.

"P. H. MCCARTHY,
"O. A. TVEITMOE,
"ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
"DANIEL C. MURPHY,
"JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
"PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
"MICHAEL CASEY,
"Campaign Executive Committee."

REPLIES OF CANDIDATES.

The California State Federation of Labor renders the following report on replies of candidates to questions submitted:

Questions to Candidates for Congress.

1. Will you urge and vote for a bill providing for a more comprehensive Employers' Liability law, or for a bill that will insure automatic compensation to employees injured by accident during employment, (a) for all Federal employees; (b) in all interstate commerce?

2. Will you urge and favor a bill which will protect the people of one State from the ruinous competition of contract convict labor in another State?

3. Will you stand by the Seamen and the traveling public in opposing all reactionary amendments to the Seamen's Act of 1915?

4. Do you favor the right of the people to recall Federal judges?

5. Do you favor an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to bar all Asiatics?

6. Do you favor the literacy test for all immigrants to the United States?

Replies of Senatorial Candidates.

Hiram W. Johnson (Prog. Rep.)—No reply. Has well-known record as Governor of this State.

Geo. S. Patton (Dem.)—No reply.

Walter Thomas Mills (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Marshall W. Atwood (Prohib.)—Yes to all questions.

Replies of Candidates for Representative.

Fourth Congressional District.

Julius Kahn (Rep.)—No reply. See record.
J. M. Fernald (Dem.)—Yes to all questions, except 4, which is answered in the negative.

A. K. Gifford (Soc.)—Yes to 1, 2, 3 and 4; No to 5 and 6.

Henry W. Hutchinson (Prohib.)—No reply.

Fifth Congressional District.

John I. Nolan (Rep. Dem.)—Answers each question yes. See record.

Chas. A. Preston (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Frederick Head (Prohib.)—No reply.

The record kept by the American Federation of Labor gives:

Kahn—Good votes, 4; bad votes, 8; not voting, 7.

Nolan—Good votes, 18; bad votes, 0; not voting, 2.

Candidates for Senate and Assembly.

1. A satisfactory law regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes has recently been enacted by Congress. Unfortunately, this law applies to Federal courts only. Are you in favor of enacting a similar law for the State of California?

2. Private employment bureaus in California are annually collecting approximately \$500,000 in fees from men and women seeking work. Realizing this crying evil, the last session of the Legislature created "free State public employment bureaus." Are you in favor of enacting a law which will abolish all employment agencies operated for profit?

3. The California Workmen's Compensation Act should be strengthened and improved in several respects. To this end we hope to have the law amended as follows: (a) to guarantee payment of compensation after same becomes due; (b) to give to the injured worker a voice in the selection of his doctor; (c) to reduce the waiting period to one week. Do you favor such amendments?

Replies of Candidates for Senate.

Nineteenth Senatorial District.

Lester G. Burnett (Rep.)—No reply. Made fair record at two previous sessions of Legislature.

Andrew Einsfeld (Dem.)—Yes to all questions.

Twenty-first Senatorial District.

Fred C. Gerdes (Rep., Prog.)—Yes to all questions. Made fair record at 4 sessions of Legislature.

James C. Nealon (Dem.)—Yes to all questions.
Fred Bergstrom (Soc.)—No reply.

Twenty-third Senatorial District.

Walter A. McDonald (Rep., Prog., Dem.)—Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at three sessions of the Legislature.

C. F. Loschenkohl (Soc.)—No reply.

Replies of Candidates for Assembly.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

Frederick C. Hawes (Rep., Prog., Dem.)—Yes to all questions.

Thomas F. Feeley (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

William P. Kennedy (Prog.)—Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at two previous sessions of Legislature.

Thomas A. Mitchell (Rep., Dem.)—Yes to all questions.

Frank X. Lintner (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

James J. Ryan (Rep., Prog., Dem.)—Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at three last sessions of Legislature.

Walter E. Walker (Soc.)—No reply.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

William M. Collins (Rep., Dem.)—Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at two last sessions of Legislature.

Fred Semsirg (Soc.)—No reply.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Charles William Godsil (Rep., Prog., Dem.)—Yes to all questions. Made excellent record at last session of Legislature.

A. M. Clark (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

J. J. Hayes (Rep.)—Yes to all questions. Made fair record at last session of Legislature.

William A. Sullivan (Dem.)—Yes to all questions.

J. A. Ragsdale (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

Nicholas J. Prendergast (Rep., Prog., Dem.)—No reply. Made excellent record at last session of Legislature.

W. H. Eastman (Soc.)—No reply.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

Charles W. Goetting (Rep.)—No reply.
Peter Hoy (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

H. S. Whitthorne (Dem.)—Not questioned.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

Harry F. Morrison (Rep., Dem.)—Yes to all questions.

Thomas Conway (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Thirtieth Assembly District.

Joseph Edmund Marron (Prog., Dem.)—Yes to all questions. Had five good votes and no bad votes at last session. Was absent on 16 roll calls.

Clarence W. Morris (Rep.)—No reply.

Lillian B. Symes (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Thirty-first Assembly District.

Milton Marks (Rep.)—No reply.
George Franklin Owens (Dem.)—Yes to all questions.

Menyhart Stern (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Thirty-second Assembly District.

Henry D. Byrne (Rep.)—No reply.
Katharine Siering (Dem.)—Yes to all questions.

John A. Ness (Soc.)—Yes to all questions.

Thirty-third Assembly District.

Leo R. Friedman (Rep.)—No reply.

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LADS AND LASSIES; LAURA NELSON
HALL, in "The Cat and the Kitten"; HER-
BERT WILLIAMS & HILDA WOLFUS, in
their Comedy Classic, "Hark! Hark! Hark!"
ERNEST BALL, the Popular Composer;
MAUD LAMBERT, the Charming Musical
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WAR.**By Grant Hamilton.**

Candidate Hughes comes out in the open. The American Federation of Labor is not only against war, but it has used its great influence for the purpose of preventing war. During the last four or five years there have been a number of situations created which indicated close proximity to the intervention of the United States in Mexico. On each of these occasions the influence of the general labor movement has co-operated with the Mexican labor movement for the purpose of exercising the influence of these two great national bodies against war. Up to the present moment the efforts of labor have been entirely successful.

President Wilson has indicated very clearly by his handling of delicate diplomatic situations and by his public utterances that he is opposed to war as long as there is a single avenue left to avert it. Ex-President Roosevelt is the chief jingo of Mr. Hughes' supporters, but Mr. Hughes failed to take any definite position upon the question of war until heckled by a Louisville, Kentucky, audience a few days ago. Candidate Hughes then declared that had he been president at the time the Lusitania was sunk by a submarine he would have broken off diplomatic relations; in other words, he would have declared war.

The issue now is clear. Mr. Hughes would seek any pretext as a sufficient basis to embroil this country in war, while President Wilson would exercise his great influence and bring into action every influence of government to avert an unjust war. Of all the great nations of the earth, America stands alone as being sane and composed. Under trying circumstances no man has shown such a broad grasp of world affairs or has been able to impress upon foreign governments his declarations as has the President of the United States.

The question therefore resolves itself into one of two things,—war or peace; and the American people are soon to make their choice of which of the two they approve. The verdict of the American people is confidently awaited.

THE OPEN SHOP.**F. P. Dunn in "Harper's Weekly."**

"What is all this talk in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. Whut is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' dore open t' accommodate th' consthant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min whut 'as th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey—suppose wan of these freebarn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another freebarn son-of-a-gun an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I could handle th' job for ninety cints.' 'Sure,' sez th' boss, an' the wan-dollar man gets the merry jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool wuld t' exercise his inalienable roights as a freebarn Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thru, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see min robbed of their indipendence. They must have their indipendence, regahrdliss of inything ilse."

"But," said Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye are. An' how wud they have thim conducted? No sthrikes, no scales, hardly iny wages, an' damn few mimbers."

The most charming conversationalist spends most of the time listening.

A wise man ought always to follow the paths beaten by great men, and to imitate those who have been supreme, so that if his ability does not equal theirs, at least it will savor of it. Let him act like the clever archers who, designing to hit the mark which yet appears too far distant, and

knowing the limits to which the strength of their bow attains, take aim much higher than the mark, not to reach by their strength or arrow to so great a height, but to be able with the aid of so high an aim to hit the mark they wish to reach.—Machiavelli.

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WATCH ELECTION RETURNS As "CHRONICLE'S" GUESTS

To every reader of the Labor Clarion is issued a cordial invitation to watch, as a guest of "The Chronicle," the Presidential and State election returns as they come direct from the wire Tuesday evening, November 7th. "The Chronicle" has made the most complete arrangements to present the returns on the night of the election. Its guests will gather at the greatest public assembly halls in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, where returns will be flashed on the screen. As soon as the count of the vote begins in every State throughout the Nation, "The Chronicle's" guests will receive bulletins. Come and watch with us, the vote by City, by County, by State, by Nation.

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to be published later, and present it at any of the following places:

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OAKLAND AUDITORIUM, Twelfth and Fallon Streets, Oakland—Seats 12,000.

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JAPANESE STRATEGY.

By William T. Bonsor.

In the world of today the Japanese stand pre-eminent as past masters in the art of diplomacy. The Japanese method of handling "American-Japanese Relations" has drifted from the ordinary means of diplomacy to the shrewdest brand conceivable. One cannot help but admire the ingenuity displayed and the pile-driving effort now in process to open the doors to Asiatic immigration. While one admires the effort, yet one must deplore the results should the effort meet with success. One might even suspect that the ingenuity displayed after all owes some reward to advice.

The Japanese government through its diplomatic service in the past has been unable to break through the objections of American workers to Asiatic immigration and the resulting competition. It is true that Japanese in this country are increasing in numbers, but this fact is dangerous and is objectionable to the American workers. If the American people on the Pacific Coast can by some means be encouraged to withdraw their objections to Asiatic competition the way will be opened to eventually place this class of immigration on a par with all other immigration. If these objections are withdrawn it is only natural that the Japanese government in particular will demand such from the American government with the expectation that such demand will be granted. The result will be the Hawaiianization of California.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, for thirty years a resident of Japan and an instructor in its universities, in late 1914 or early 1915 took up with officials of the Japanese government the idea of sending to the United States someone to represent the workers of Japan. Dr. Gulick had previously consulted with a few American labor men for the purpose of ascertaining as to whether a representative of the Japanese working people, or one of them should no representative exist, would be given proper courtesy in American labor conventions so as to enable him to carry to the Japanese workers in Japan a comprehensive idea of the purposes and workings of the American labor movement. The doctor was assured of same by the American labor men and met with success from the Japanese government, as in 1915 Bunji Suzuki was given passports to this country and was given the courtesy of the American labor conventions.

Mr. Suzuki, as president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, a society which heretofore has assisted its members to lodgings and to fares from place to place when stranded, returned to Japan with a wealth of information relative to our labor movement and apparently (as he says) during the past year has been successful in organizing work as well as imparting to the membership of the society some of the ideas he had acquired. Mr. Suzuki has again returned to this country to attend the meetings of labor conventions being held during the latter part of 1916.

A few within the ranks of labor and whose unions are not affected by Asiatic competition have recently set up a cry for organization of Asiatics now in this country. The unions to which the few belong would without doubt refuse membership to Asiatics. Mixed labor assemblies in convention assembled are being asked to give a favorable expression of opinion on this question, which is one that should be determined by the various international unions and local unions affected by Asiatic competition. There is no demand for organization of Asiatics on the part of these unions. No situation exists which demands organization of Asiatics and if such a situation did exist the affected unions could attempt to organize Asiatics now without any assistance from those unaffected. Organization of Asiatics in this country may be in harmony with Socialistic doctrine but the labor movement

is not guided by Socialistic doctrines in the conduct of its affairs.

Mr. Suzuki is quoted as having organized in the bay cities in the last few days 2000 Japanese workers into nine unions. If Mr. Suzuki can do these things we ought to employ him to assist in organizing the twenty odd million unorganized American wage workers in this country. We need men who can organize at such a rate of speed. However, such is impossible and also untrue. Mr. Suzuki has organized no Japanese workers in this country. The newspaper reports in this regard are pure bunk. Master organizations or fourteenth century guilds of Japanese have existed in this State for years and such organizations are not labor unions. What Mr. Suzuki has done is to call representatives of these master organizations together for some purpose, the quoted purpose being the formation of a Japanese labor council, which is obviously misnamed.

The purpose of organizing Japanese seeks to eliminate the unfair competition of Japanese wage earners and to establish the same wages, hours of labor and conditions that are maintained by the organized white wage earners, and to raise the standard of living among the Japanese wage earners in this country, it is said. It may also be said that if such is the purpose and the purpose is attained that the white wage earners will displace the Japanese wage earners. The Japanese would not for one moment better their conditions to a point where Americans would be substituted. It is against human nature.

The secret of it all may be gleaned from the following by Mr. Suzuki: "With the Japanese in America and Japan organized, with the enforcement of fair and just immigration laws, and no racial prejudice existing—and that prejudice is almost entirely eliminated—there will be no such thing as a Japanese-American problem." What will Japan consider as fair and just immigration laws? Is Japan now satisfied with the "Gentlemen's Agreement"? Does not Japan boil whenever it is proposed to write into the statutes the "Gentlemen's Agreement" or restrictive Asiatic immigration laws of any nature affecting Japanese?

Are we satisfied with the "Gentlemen's Agree-

ment" and the importation of thousands of picture brides annually who, after all, are laborers?

That the Imperial Government of Japan is working hand in hand with the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan is food for thought. The real purpose would seem to be other than that of raising the wages and reducing the hours of labor for those engaged in the government owned industries and otherwise. Is it not probably a scheme to hoodwink the American workers on the Pacific Coast and thus pave the way to a greater Japanese colonization of the United States and particularly the Pacific Coast States?

Frankly in the opinion of many this is the motive from the Japanese standpoint and we feel and know they are not on the square and open and above board in this matter. The Japanese employers in this country do not intend to permit their employees to raise their economic standard to the equal of the American standard as it would mean a loss in profits. The Japanese workers will not allow same in any line which will permit Americans to take their jobs. The Japanese government is not sincere in working hand in hand with the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan. The government does not intend to foster and advocate the building of a strong labor movement in Japan. Imperial forms of government are not built that way. The government is rather using the Friendly Society for other purposes for the time being knowing full well that any radical development of the society can be squelched whenever desirable. In the meantime, that Japan's purposes may be attained, is the hope. A few of our labor people are indirectly encouraging the Hawaiianization of California and don't know it.

THEATRICAL MEETING.

On Monday night, October 30th, the Theatrical Federation is to hold a mass meeting in Moose Hall, Golden Gate avenue, at 11 o'clock. All members of the musicians, moving picture operators, stage employees, actors and janitors' unions are urged to be present. The meeting is for the purpose of discussing the various amendments to be voted on on November 7th, some of which are of vital concern to these organizations.

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"SUNDAY CLOSING FOR BARBERS."

San Francisco "Chronicle," issue of October 18th, published the following editorial, under the above title:

"Employers as Well as Employees Favor Regulation to Secure a Day of Rest."

"The barbers, employers as well as employees, are asking for a State regulation providing one complete day's rest in seven, and have selected Sunday as of most convenience to themselves and least inconvenience to the general public. It is both a humane and reasonable request, since the matter is not one which can be settled by a voluntary agreement which would include all the members of the trade. The vast majority are in favor of closing, but if such a course were merely optional the few who insisted upon opening would soon compel all others to follow suit.

"Under present conditions the larger and all union shops provide for one day off for employees, but each man must take a different day and brothers of the craft can never foregather in the manner of most other trades. As for employers, they must in most cases be always on the job, while there is virtually never any rest in what are known as one or two man shops.

"It is a trade of exceptionally long hours, and, though this must always prevail upon week days, there is no reason for opening at all upon Sunday. A man must eat and perhaps drink on a Sunday, also it may be necessary for him to travel on that day, but a haircut or a shave are things which can be deferred or secured in advance of the barber's weekly holiday. In other words, the public will not suffer inconvenience by the enactment of the proposed regulation.

"Not often are employers and employed of one mind in the matter of legislation for their trade, and when this rarity occurs the general electors should be willing to assist them in any reasonable demands."

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a superb new bill. "The Bride Shop" which has been described as "The Merry Widow" of vaudeville, for it possesses all the ingredients which go to make a musical comedy popular, will be presented on a most elaborate and perfect scale. There are funny situations, pretty girls, graceful dances, haunting melodies, a capable company. Claire Vincent, one of the most popular and successful of the younger leading women of the legitimate stage, will appear in "The Recoil," a comedy of today based on the double standard of marital relations. She is supported by Frank H. Gardner and Walter R. Ross. Ernest R. Ball, composer of "Mother Machree," "Love Me and the World is Mine," "In the Garden of My Heart," "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold," "A Little Bit of Heaven," and many other great song hits, will offer a singing pianologue in which he uses nothing but his own compositions. Maud Lambert, the charming musical comedy favorite, will present an offering which will consist of several of her greatest song hits. The Geraldts, a man and woman who costume as itinerant gypsy minstrels, are remarkable musicians who excel on the violin and cello and are simply marvelous as mandolin players. Herbert Williams and Hilda Wolfus, in their comedy classic "Hark! Hark! Hark!" Laura Nelson Hall in "The Cat and the Kitten," and Jack Wyatt and his Scotch lads and lassies will also be included in this splendid bill.

Miss Maude Younger, now out of tune with the wage workers, has returned to San Francisco after an absence of more than a year in the East.

Garment Workers' Union, at its last meeting, initiated twenty-three candidates and elected Cora McKnight delegate to the Labor Council.

LABOR CRUCIFIED

CANDIDATE HUGHES, in 1914, as a member of the United States Supreme Court, concurred in and made unanimous the decision of that court in the Danbury Hatters' case.

THE Court, without Justice Hughes dissenting, confiscated the homes and savings bank accounts of over one hundred workmen—their accumulations of a lifetime—which left them penniless.

THE Court, without Justice Hughes dissenting, mulcted these workmen in three-fold damages amounting to over \$300,000—turned them into the highways paupers and dependents.

WHAT for? Because these workmen refused to buy hats manufactured by the D. E. Loewe Company and urged their friends not to buy them. The court decided with the millionaires.

JUSTICE HUGHES believed and Candidate Hughes believes that employers have a property right in workmen and their patronage. He has proven his belief by definite action.

CANDIDATE HUGHES declares for the repeal of all labor laws passed by Congress during the last four years. Repeal Clayton Law and all workmen's homes and savings will be in jeopardy.

USING the courts to suppress the inherent and natural rights of labor forms the basis of support Candidate Hughes is receiving from the wealth owners of the country.

WITH the appointing power lodged in hands friendly to grad-grind employers and vicious interests no prophetic wisdom is needed to predict future character of Federal Courts.

DON'T WOBBLE

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast,
That found the common daylight sweet
And left to Heaven the rest.

—John Vance Cheney.

The employer already enjoys many advantages over the worker in industrial disputes, but he desires to increase these advantages by denying the right of free speech to wage earners. This is the real purpose of the anti-picketing ordinance.

The member who demands the union label on all purchases is a tower of strength to the labor movement, while the holder of a union card who does not demand, whatever the excuse, is a source of weakness. Practice unionism by demanding the label on all purchases, thus helping others as well as yourself.

After an address by former Secretary of State Robert Bacon at Chicago on October 12th, a beginning was made at raising \$150,000 to match contributions in New York City for the purpose of securing legislation for universal compulsory military service. The following six millionaires contributed \$5000 each at once: Victor F. Lawson, Julius Rosenwald, Frank G. Logan, H. S. Vail, H. M. Byllesby and William Wrigley, Jr.

California has had a local option law for many years, so that those communities that desire prohibition can have it. The fanatical prohibitionists, however, are not satisfied unless they can force others to live according to their ideas. Suppose the tables were turned and the people who drink were to force the fanatics also to drink, they would send up an awful wail about unfairness, yet such a course would be no more unfair or unreasonable than is the present course pursued by those who favor State-wide prohibition. Prohibition is in conflict with democracy and should be thoroughly crushed.

President Wilson has been accused of surrendering to the railway brotherhoods because he endeavored to avoid a national calamity through adopting the eight-hour law. Had he failed to act then he would have been surrendering to the railway companies. This fact is clear to the dullest comprehension. What created surprise among the masters of money, however, was the fact that it was such an unusual thing for a president of the United States to announce a conclusion favorable to the workers. They had become so used to forcing politicians to obey them that they were astonished when they came upon a president who would not yield to them.

Your Future Threatened

The enemies of the organized workers in San Francisco have combined this year as never before in this city for the purpose of carrying at the coming election measures which they have presented with the avowed purpose of weakening the power of the workers both in the political and industrial field.

Some very vicious propositions are to be voted upon and the greed mongers have put forth strenuous efforts to get all persons to the polls that can be depended upon to vote with them, and so far as registration is concerned these efforts have been most successful, large numbers of persons who had little disposition to vote having been induced to get their names on the great register and thus qualify for the final swoop down upon organized labor on the 7th of November.

Besides their efforts to get their people to the polls some of the amendments presented by them have been so worded as to seem to be most innocent pieces of legislation, while others have been misnamed in order to deceive the workers as to their real significance, the anti-picketing ordinance being a conspicuous instance of this sort of thing. This ordinance would not only prevent picketing, but would also practically put an end to boycotting, leaving the wage earners in a helpless position so far as informing the general public of their grievances is concerned.

The workers have votes enough to checkmate these labor crushers and put them to rout with their evil designs if they will but take interest enough in their own welfare to go to the polls on election day. The history of the past, however, shows that the workers can not always be depended upon to get to the polls when there are matters of vital concern to them to be determined. Each reasons that one vote does not make much difference and stays away upon the supposition that all others will vote. After the ballots have been counted, however, it usually develops that large numbers of the workers were derelict, and the employers win through their lethargy. If this condition of affairs is to prevail on November 7th San Francisco will be given a running start in the race with Los Angeles for supremacy as a greed dominated city.

If the union men and women of San Francisco can not be induced to take sufficient interest in elections which involve their vital interests then they must suffer the consequences of their own negligence. The pity of it is, however, that the worthy and willing workers must suffer with the thoughtless and careless.

Napoleon said the Lord was on the side with the heaviest guns in warfare. At election time it is just as true that the Lord is on the side which casts the most ballots. Therefore if you want the Lord on your side in order that fortune may smile upon you in the future, the thing for you to do is not only to go to the polls yourself, but also see to it that your neighbor and fellow worker likewise does his duty.

If interest of this kind is not taken in the election on November 7th next a most stinging defeat is in store for labor, because the other fellow is surely going to turn out to register his desires.

It is up to you, Mr. Union Man. What are you going to do about it?

Don't wake up in the morning after election on the mourners' bench filled with remorse over your negligence. Do your duty.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The strike of 10,000 negro workers on the Panama Canal is reported to be spreading. Five hundred street car employees in Panama have joined the strikers, completely tying up the line. The strike has not interrupted dredging in the canal.

The President named on October 11th as the advisory commission of the "Council of National Defense" the following: Daniel Willard, president of the B. and O. Railroad; Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago; Bernard Baruch, of New York; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia, and Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

Here's to laughter, the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the bead of the cup of pleasure; it dispels defection, banishes blues and mangles melancholy, for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief; it is what makes kings envy peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent; it's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the water's delight; the glint of the gold of gladness; without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it's a glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth-cry of mirth, the swan-song of sadness.—Mine Workers' "Journal."

The Bartenders' Union of Sacramento has done a very foolish thing in boycotting the Daily Sacramento "Union" because of its editorial policy on the liquor question. The thing is not only foolish but is in direct conflict with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, which has times without number admonished labor organizations not to attempt to influence the editorial policy of any publication through the use of the strike or the boycott. The American Federation of Labor stands for freedom of speech and of the press, and so long as a newspaper, magazine or periodical employs union labor in its production the labor movement has never sanctioned interference with its policies. The bartenders are wrong and should alter their course.

The number of active mineral springs in the United States in 1915, according to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was smaller and the production was less though the value was greater than in 1914. Statistics reported from 829 commercial springs show that the total production was 54,358,466 gallons, valued at \$4,892,328. The decrease in production was 2,444,963 gallons, or 4 per cent. The increase in value of medicinal waters was \$60,506 and in the value of table waters \$185,960; thus the total increase in value of sales was \$246,466, or 5 per cent. The increase in business is slightly less than the decrease in imports of foreign waters, and this, coupled with the increase of price per gallon from 9 to 10 cents, indicates increased sales of moderately high-priced domestic waters that have become valuable substitutes for waters previously imported. New York led in number of commercial springs and in quantity of mineral water sold and was second to Wisconsin in total value of production and in value of table waters. California was first and Indiana was second in value of medicinal waters.

WIT AT RANDOM

The Farmer—Ah! There you are! Where have you been all this time? And where's the mare I told you to get shod?

The Hand—Shod! I thought you said shot! I've just been a-burying of 'er.

Judge—"You deny having any knowledge of the affair, and yet the description fits you exactly—a beautiful face, a wonderful figure, and dainty feet."

"Oh, judge—I'll tell you all about it."—"Life."

Murderer—Is this the guy who is to defend me?

Judge—Yes; he's your lawyer.

Murderer—If he should die could I have another?

Judge—Yes.

Murderer—Can I see him alone for a few minutes?—Boston "Transcript."

The railway board had met to consider the case of old Tom Jones, who in a train accident had become deaf.

"Well," said a director, "old Tom has been with us a long time now, and we want to find him a new job. What do you suggest?"

"I know," said the chairman. "Let's put him in charge of the complaint's department."—"Tit-Bits."

The kindergarten had been studying the wind all week—its power, effects, etc.—until the subject had been pretty well exhausted. To stimulate interest, the kindergartner said, in her most enthusiastic manner: "Children, as I came to school today in the trolley-car, the door opened and something came softly in and kissed me on the cheek. What do you think it was?"

And the children joyfully answered, "The Conductor!"—Harper's Magazine.

They visited the museum and were looking at the statue of a Roman gladiator. One of his arms was broken off, his left leg ended at the knee, his helmet was battered and there were several patches on his face. He represented "Victory."

"I say," said one of the visitors to his companion, "if that fellow won, I would like to see the bloke who lost."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

A wiry, undersized negro entered a saloon in Natchez, displayed a roll of bills and bought a drink. As he was paying for it a very large negro of brutal appearance entered. He looked at the little fellow and said: "Hyar, whar yo' git all dat money?"

The little fellow, ignoring the question, called for another drink.

"Nigah!" roared the big one, "whar yo' git all dat money? I ast you. I'se the town bully, I is. Now, whar yo' git all dat money?"

The little negro stuffed his roll of greenbacks into his pockets. "Seems to me," he mused, "I ain't got nuff pockets to hold mah wealth."

The big negro grabbed the little one. "Yo' hear me? I'se the town bully, I is. De town bully."

Quick as a flash the little fellow uppercut the big one, catching him on the point of the jaw and knocking him down. In a moment the floored negro revived enough to look up and ask humbly, "Who is yo', anyhow?"

"Why," replied the other, blowing his knuckles, "I'se th' pusson yo' thought yo' was when yo' cum in."

MISCELLANEOUS

LABOR SONGS. By H. F. Powell.

Join Our Grand Army.

Will you join our grand army of Labor and triumph,

Encircling the cities of lands old and new,
Where the aged and infant, the young men and maidens,

Are girding for victory to justice long due?

Chorus:

Come and join our grand army, O join our grand army,

Encircling the cities of lands old and new;
'Tis the army of mankind all radiant with triumph,

For home and for children and justice long due.

In this army assembled, behold bright adorning
The jewels of mind and the flowers of thought;
Men and women with vision and aim clear as morning

And feeling exalted with tenderness fraught.

Chorus.

There are, also, the feeble, the maimed and the ailing,

The poor and despairing, the ragged and gaunt;

There are starving and desperate, exhausted and failing,

And myriads of souls shrunk with hunger and want.

Chorus.

But the children whose frailty and gentleness tender

Impel them as angels or devils to be,

With the love or the hatred surroundings engender,

Appear in our army to infinity.

Chorus.

Of the future these children are builders and guardians;

They enter in honor and welcome obtain,

Learning, with us, from gold to extract blind obedience,

That soon neither hunger nor want may remain.

Chorus.

The youth of this army are powerful as giants;

As the sands of the sea is their great multitude;

Stern, advancing, transformed from requests and suppliants

Demand they, as rulers, "For All People, Food!"

Chorus.

Firm enduring as life is this army's huge backbone,

The manhood and womanhood in unions enrolled,

Rising grim for equality at work, law and hearthstone,

And sweating with conquests o'er world-tyrants bold.

Chorus.

Competition perpetual and struggle increasing,
Will of mankind ere long to our ranks turn the tide,

When, titanic, our army, its volumes releasing,
Engulfing the foe, commonweal will divide.

Chorus:

Come and join our grand army, O join our grand army,

Encircling the cities of lands old and new!

'Tis the army of mankind all radiant with triumph,

For home and for children and justice long due.

GREAT CONDUCTOR ENGAGED.

The board of directors of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, Incorporated, regard the musical culture of San Francisco as one of the greatest assets of the city, and also realize that whatever is done in San Francisco to further the interest of great music and to realize its ideals will exert a powerful influence on all California at large; therefore, it has taken a long stride forward by engaging Max Bendix, the great conductor of the Exposition Symphony Orchestra, to be the regular conductor of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra. A musician by heredity and environment—the Bendix family being one of the best-known families of musicians that this country can boast of—Mr. Bendix first came into prominence in 1885 as a violin virtuoso and concert master of the famous Van de Stucken Orchestra.

When Anton Seidl, one of the foremost modern conductors, friend of Richard Wagner, and who assisted Wagner in scoring the "Rig des Nibelung"; who conducted "Parsifal" at Bayreuth; the first production at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and Convent Garden, London, of "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan and Isolde," "Siegfried," "Die Goetterdaemmerung" and "Das Rheingold," and who notwithstanding his greatness as a Wagnerian conductor, was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, conductors of Bach and Beethoven that the world has ever known, toured the United States with his famous German Opera Company, it was Max Bendix whom he engaged as concert master. The following year Theodore Thomas, the pioneer of the largest symphony orchestra in the United States, and the most accomplished interpretative musician of his generation in America, engaged Mr. Bendix as concert master and soloist and soon afterward raised him to the dignity of his assistant conductor, a position which Mr. Bendix held, with great success, for many years.

Mr. Bendix's great insight into the scores of the great classics, his loyalty to the composer, his repose, his great knowledge of the instruments of the orchestra and his ability to "teach his musicians how to find the melody in every bar" was, therefore, gained under the batons of two of the greatest conductors the world has ever known.

Whether his program is made up of classical or modern music; whether he is conducting a light opera, a Wagnerian music drama, a tone-poem, a classical symphony, or the most modern composition, Mr. Bendix's firm authority and distinguished bearing reveal the fact that he has the necessary experience, knowledge, versatility, temperament, elegance and, above all, refinement. On the physical side his conducting is very graceful; he contents himself with no more movements than are absolutely necessary and the accuracy of performance, precision and unanimity of the playing of his men is obtained by Mr. Bendix by his masterly direction of rehearsals.

Those who keep strict tab on things musical are familiar with the great work of Mr. Bendix with the Exposition Symphony Orchestra. What Mr. Gericke was to Boston, Mr. Bendix was to San Francisco. Coming here determined to have nothing but an absolutely first-class orchestra, the Exposition Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Bendix reached a very high point. The musicians of San Francisco will welcome him back to San Francisco with heartiest greetings and the fullest confidence in his ability to again build up a first-class symphony orchestra. Mr. Bendix is a firm believer in the musical future of San Francisco, and is anxious and willing to give us the benefit of his enthusiasm and experience.

Be there self victory, and at once it will become possible and even a bounden duty to enter upon useful activity. And where, and wherein, shall activity be found? In the service of the people.—Dostoevsky.

GROWING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS.

By John P. White.

The miners' great union, approximately 400,000 strong, growing at a rate that has almost doubled the membership in five years, stands as an inspiration to every working man in the nation.

Nineteen hundred and sixteen has been a banner year for the United Mine Workers. Universal mine run for bituminous miners, and an eight-hour day for anthracite miners, coupled with wage increases ranging from 5 to 15 per cent—and all this, too, without the loss of a single day's work—are achievements that can well be termed the fulfillment of the miners' campaign for fifty years.

Never before have the operators appreciated and respected the stability of the miners' movement as they do today. The public today admits and approves the organization's platform.

The work of organizing the unorganized districts has incurred for us the bitter opposition of the powerful non-union interests, in fact, the greatest financial interests in the world. But despite this stubborn resistance the mine workers have progressed beyond the expectations of many of the most optimistic.

Having accomplished the eight-hour day and universal mine run, the miners are now in a position to turn their attention to future wage conferences to win further reduction in the hours of labor and improved conditions.

There will be no let-up in the mine workers' campaign to conserve the economic and social welfare of our vast membership.

During the past year we have succeeded in suppressing dual movements, the outgrowth of factional strife oftentimes promoted by the enemies of our union, wherever an attempt has been made to create opposition to the sane progressive policies of the organization.

Throughout our jurisdiction officials and members are more enthusiastic than ever before. The splendid achievements of the past have inspired co-operative action.

Four hundred thousand men standing firmly for the principles of trade unionism, composing the most militant labor organization in the world, is the happy accomplishment of the United Mine Workers of America.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The program of the New Mission Theatre, commencing Sunday, does certainly comprise some wonderful photo-play masterpieces. The Jesse L. Lasky production, a Paramount picture featuring Fannie Ward in "Each Pearl a Tear," has given her as great a fame in this production as the role she had taken in the "Cheat." This photo-play will be shown for three days—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

On Wednesday and Thursday a double bill will be shown, "Wanted, a Home," with Mary MacLaren, showing the struggle of an orphan girl against stern adversity. Also the Vitagraph blue ribbon feature, "His Wife's Good Name," with Lucille Lee Stewart.

On Friday and Saturday Dustin Farnum will appear in the "Parson of Panamint." Also Earle Williams in "The Masked Ball." Other photo-plays will be shown in conjunction with the above program, accompanied by that wonderful orchestral pipe organ.

WHAT A QUESTION!

One evening a short time ago Timothy Reardon of the Steamfitters' Union was walking down Ninth street, which is not very well lighted, when a gust of wind swept his hat from his head and carried it into an excavated vacant lot. He climbed over the fence and went down into the hole to look for the lost headgear.

While searching for the hat a policeman came

along and shouted: "What are you doing down there?"

Reardon, angered at his luck and the silly question, replied: "Planting potatoes. What do you suppose I am doing?"

The policeman was not fleet enough to catch him.

PROGRESS THEATRE

FILLMORE STREET

Between O'Farrell and Geary Streets

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

October 29, 30 and 31.

William Fox Offers the Beautiful, Bewitching, Fascinating

VALESKA SURATT

In

The Story of a Woman's Quest for Happiness

"THE STRAIGHT WAY"

A vivid tale of throbbing interest, around the life of a woman who seeks vengeance for her wrongs.

Other Progress Attractions

"A SMILE OF SATISFACTION WITH EVERY PAIR"



258 EIGHTH ST.

Demand the Union Label

On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.



EXPOSED—LAW AND ORDER.

While the so-called Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is moving Heaven and earth to insure the passage of the anti-picketing ordinance at the polls on November 7th, it utters not a word of protest against the most dastardly conspiracy in restraint of trade ever conceived, and which is being carried on in San Francisco in flagrant violation of the law by members of the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association.

Here is an example of the way in which the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association is practicing "law and order" which is so vigorously preached by the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

When it became known that the California Cafeteria, 743 Market street, had broken away from the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association, repudiated the open shop and had signed up with the culinary workers and the musicians, members of the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association at once brought pressure to bear on provision dealers in an effort to get them to refuse to sell provisions and supplies to the California Cafeteria.

"The first day I opened my cafeteria as a union house I was refused enchiladas by the firm of J. M. Schlesinger & Co.," says Albert Schwartz, owner of the California Cafeteria. "When I asked Mr. Schlesinger why he would not sell to me, he informed me that he had been advised by other cafeteria owners that if he sold to me they would withdraw their patronage from him."

"The second day I did business on a strictly union basis I was told by Mr. Williamson, of the baking company of Brender & Williamson, that he could no longer supply me with bread. Pressed for a reason, Mr. Williamson explained that certain cafeteria owners had threatened to boycott him if he sold his products to me."

"On the third day after I had reopened my place of business as a union house the driver for G. H. Roberts, dealer in corned beef, informed me that one cafeteria owner had returned his order of corned beef because he had sold me meat, and that if he continued to furnish me with corned beef he would find that all open shop restaurant owners would refuse to patronize him."

"I suppose it is all a part of the game, and I shall not complain unless I find it absolutely impossible to get provisions and supplies. It would not surprise me if I have to face that condition of affairs. When I do, I shall go into the courts and fight for my rights."

"The one thing that I resent most of all is the fact that the cafeteria owners single out the small wholesalers, who can not stand their boycott."

The firms mentioned by Mr. Schwartz have testified to the truth of the statements.

If the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce fails to enforce the law in the cases of the restaurant owners who have entered into a conspiracy in restraint of trade and continues its fight in behalf of the anti-picketing ordinance, it will be only fair to assume, what many have all along surmised, that the object of the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is to enact one set of laws for the working people and another for the rich.

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

The Proper Setting of Music to Motion Pictures a Fine Art

The Majestic and Grand Theatres in the Mission District are the only Moving Picture Theatres engaging Union Orchestra Musicians in the above district

Patronize the Theatre that Employs ORGANIZED UNION MUSICIANS

PROHIBITION HITS ORGANIZED LABOR IN ARIZONA

Edward J. Warren, President of the Arizona State Federation of Labor from January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916, has issued the following statistical proof of the effect of prohibition in Phoenix, Arizona:

Comparing the figures of September, 1914, with those of January, 1916 (before and after prohibition), it is found that the plasterers show a decrease of membership of from 75 to 2; carpenters from 225 to 25; cooks and waiters from 157 to 72; painters, 60 to 10; plumbers, 40 to 4; the bartenders fell off in membership from 150 to half a dozen, while of the tailors and electricians, numbering respectively 40 and 35 under the old regime, none remain at all.

In a letter to Jacob Beckel, President of the San Diego Federated Trades Council, Mr. Warren states that if San Diego business men and labor unions could interview the business men of Phoenix, all doubts as to the iniquitous effects of prohibition would be removed from their minds. He closed his letter to Beckel with a hope that his many labor friends in California will not vote upon themselves the effects of prohibition and unemployment.

Vote NO on Amendments 1 and 2 for the Protection of Organized Labor and the Welfare of the State of California.

United California Industries

310 Humboldt Bank Building

San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 20, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Brouillet absent; Delegate Hore appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Laundry Workers—M. A. Peterson. Garment Workers—Mrs. Cora McKnight. Glass Blowers—Claude Bagley, Ben Gard, Fred Schayler and John Eastus. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, informing Council that the trouble with the Troy Laundry had been settled. From the Women's Auxiliary of the Label Section, announcement of whist party to be held October 23d. From the President of the Board of Public Works, acknowledging receipt of communication relative to the pile driving operations in connection with the Hetch-Hetchy work. From Bakers' Union, regretting inability to assist unions financially as it was taking care of its own members that had come out on strike with culinary workers. From Grant Hamilton, stating he had shipped 30,000 copies of "Labor's Charter of Freedom."

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor and the International Retail Clerks' Union, relative to jurisdiction between the Grocery Clerks' Union and the Retail Delivery Drivers, and enclosing decision of the Executive Council on same. From the California State Federation of Labor, appeal for financial assistance for the culinary workers and for a proper legal defense of the four men accused of participation in the bomb outrage.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Resolutions from the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, stating its object in adopting and submitting to Labor Council for indorsement was for the purpose of assisting organized labor in its fight against the open shop and the Chamber of Commerce.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Three restaurants have capitulated to union demands; are in need of further assistance. Riggers and Stevedores—Situation in the lumber industry still unchanged; are paying strike benefits. Cigar Makers—Have levied assessment for culinary workers and for the defense of those accused of participation in the bomb outrage. Butchers—Indorsed the two-platoon system for firemen; requested delegates to vote against amendment No. 29. Electrical Workers—Have indorsed the two-platoon system for firemen. Cemetery Workers—Have paid the Danbury Hatters' assessment. Auto Bus Operators—Are putting up stubborn fight to maintain jitneys on Market street.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union labor, card and button.

Executive Committee—The agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union was laid over with the consent of the union. The request for financial assistance from the Metal Polishers, Elkhart, Ind., was filed and the Secretary was instructed to communicate, explaining the Council's position at this time. Recommended that the request for a boycott on the Mayflower Dairy be filed and the union notified that the complaint will be remedied. On the complaint of the Gordon Amusement Company against the Stage Employees, the matter was taken under advisement to enable the Secretary to ascertain the facts. Report of committee concurred in.

Special Committees—**Purchasing Power of Labor Committee**—The amendment to Article 2, by adding a new section relative to delegates hav-

ing at least five labels on their person was unanimously adopted, and affiliated unions to be so notified.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations—For delegate to the A. F. of L. convention was called for and Delegates O'Connell and Flynn were placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close; carried. The Chair appointed the following delegates to act as judges and tellers: Delegates Tracy, Doyle, Bonsor, Riley, Walsh, Ainsworth and Desepte.

Executive Session—Moved that the Secretary notify all unions that have not paid its assessment to appear before the executive committee to show cause why it is not paying same; carried. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to interview the Building Trades Council relative to financial assistance for Culinary Workers; carried. Delegates Griffin, Cameron, Tracy.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1,621.55.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$1,611.00.

Council adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

The prohibitionists are still attempting to convince voters that Amendment No. 2 is merely an anti-saloon measure, and so successful have they been—in a great many cases where people have not read extensively on the subject—that men and women utterly opposed to prohibition, but decidedly against the saloons, are willing to vote for Amendment No. 2—accepting it upon the lying statements of these prohibitionists.

These misguided people should understand that under Amendment No. 2 they would have about as much difficulty in getting wine and beer into their homes as the inhabitants of Washington and Oregon today experience in having wine and beer, etc., shipped into their homes from outside States under the so-called "prohibition" laws of those States.

These people should not forget that under Amendment No. 2 no wine can be served anywhere at any time at any public banquet or function; that no citizen could buy wine for his meals at his summer home or upon his vacation at Santa Cruz, Lake Tahoe or anywhere else—for that is not his "permanent residence"; that no State lawmaker, save those in the Sacramento delegation, could have wine at his meals in Sacramento during the legislative session—for it is not his "permanent residence"; that no brewery or winery could have any agency or solicit any orders; that, in fact, while allowing these institutions to produce, it places every obstacle in the way of allowing them to market what they produce.

And while this Amendment No. 2 is almost as bad as prohibition is in Oregon or Washington today, it is every whit as bad as is prohibition in North Dakota, Virginia, Maine, Kansas and Arkansas.

For in those States any citizen can have liquor shipped to him in unlimited quantities.

Those who have been misled by the prohibitionists' statements concerning Amendment No. 2 should remember that no less an authority than the State Viticultural Commission has declared that the passage of Amendment No. 2 practically would kill the wine and the vine industry of California.

The real difference between men is energy. A strong will, a settled purpose, an invincible determination, can accomplish almost anything; and in this lies the distinction between great men and little men.—Fuller.

NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Program—Week Beginning Sunday, Oct. 22

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

"EACH PEARL A TEAR"

Featuring

FANNIE WARD

Wednesday and Thursday

Two Big Feature Attractions

"WANTED—A HOME"

Featuring

MARY MacLAREN

and

LUCILLE LEE STEWART

and

"HIS WIFE'S GOOD NAME"

Friday and Saturday

The Idol of the Screen

DUSTIN FARNUM

Featuring

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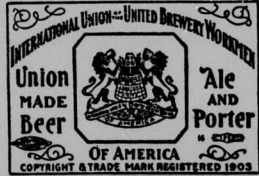
S. N. WOOD & Co

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND

PERSONAL LIBERTY

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,

As a guarantee that it is Union Made.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

TO LOCAL UNIONS.

San Francisco, October 20, 1916.

To All Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

As one of the means of combating the activities of the employers in their efforts to establish the non-union shop and put organized labor out of business, the San Francisco Labor Council has decided to exert its utmost power and influence in persuading union men to live faithfully up to their obligations by so far as possible patronizing the union label.

To set a proper example the Council has adopted a by-law instructing its credentials committee to investigate and report, as far as they may be able to do so with the co-operation of the delegates, the fact whether or not the delegates to the Council themselves practice the principles of organized labor by wearing the requisite number of union labels.

As a further means of spreading this practice until every member of organized labor may be found to be true to his principles in this respect, the Council hereby respectfully suggests and recommends that each affiliated union adopt a by-law, prescribing or advising that before accepting a nomination for office in the union of any kind, each candidate obtain from an examining committee a certificate that he is wearing five union labels, it being understood that the labels on a suit of clothes or an undersuit be counted as one label.

Thanking you for past co-operation in the advancement of the cause of organized labor, and with best wishes for further progress, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

By Daniel C. Murphy, President; John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

APPEAL FOR AID.

San Francisco, Cal., October 11, 1916.

To Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

In accordance with the vote of our annual convention, held at Eureka, October 2d to 6th, affiliated unions are hereby urgently requested to take individual steps to render moral and financial assistance to the culinary workers of San Francisco who have been on strike for the shorter workday since August 1st.

The convention also directed the executive council of this Federation to send a communication to affiliated unions with a view of having them under such financial support as may be necessary for a proper legal defense of the four San Francisco unionists accused of participation in the bomb outrage.

It is needless to state that both of these appeals are deserving of immediate attention and action. Please forward all contributions direct to the secretary of this Federation.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Daniel C. Murphy, President; E. L. Branch, F. C. Marsh, Harry Pothoff, Witten W. Harris, T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, E. H. Hart, Fred W. Heckman, Margaret A. Malone, A. J. Rogers, Chas Child, J. J. Matheson, Wm. J. McQuillan, N. M. Palmer, James Giambruno, Vice-Presidents; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary.

APPEAL FOR ALBANIA.

An appeal to the American people for relief of the Albanians has been issued by the Balkan Relief Fund, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Its appeal says in part:

"While the people of the United States have been sending thirty million dollars' worth of relief to Europe and Turkey, two hundred thousand women and children in Albania have died of starvation.

"While each woman and child in Belgium has had plenty to eat, women and children in Al-

bania have gnawed at the carcasses of dead horses in the streets.

"William Willard Howard, of New York, who has returned from his third trip to the hunger zone of Europe, predicts that the entire population of Albania will die of famine and pestilence unless helped. He says that in Albania corn is fifty dollars a bushel, flour eighty dollars a sack, and macaroni five dollars a pound.

"The tragedy of Albania,' says Mr. Howard, 'is that a nation is dying of hunger, while the people of the United States laden with gifts for the rest of Europe and for Turkey, pass by on the other side. . . .

"Not one woman or child has died of hunger in Belgium; two hundred thousand in Albania.

"I have appealed for help in high places. I have begged a crust of bread of those who have given millions to Belgium, Poland, Armenia and Syria. I have begged in vain. . . .

"Having appealed to deaf ears in high places, I now appeal to the plain people—to fair-minded men and women who would not let even a dog starve to death, no matter what his breed. I want to go back to Albania with a shipload of food. I have arranged for a ship—a new American ship, just launched and fitted for sea. The ship is ready and waiting."

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

The secretary of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, E. H. Foley, in a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council, dated October 20th, makes the following explanation and statement regarding the attitude of the union and the motives that prompted it to submit the resolution of July 31st for indorsement by the Labor Council and other labor bodies. Said resolution charged the liquor interests with contributing to the open-shop campaign of the Chamber of Commerce and advocated as a retaliatory policy that the labor unions of the State vote in favor of prohibition. In the letter to the Council above mentioned, Secretary Foley says:

"The motive that prompted the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union to adopt the foregoing (above mentioned) resolution has been absolutely misrepresented by persons, both inside and outside of the labor movement. The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union does not believe that the liquor question is one for labor organizations, as such, to consider either one way or the other. Our object in adopting the resolution, and submitting it to the Labor Council for indorsement, was for the purpose of assisting the cause of organized labor in its fight against the so-called open shop which the Chamber of Commerce was trying to enforce on all unions and particularly the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union and the culinary unions at the present time."

CREW OF CHINESE STEWARDS PASSED.

After an examination of the forty-two Chinese which arrived on the steamer Persia Maru to be signed on in the steward's department of the Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela, Immigration Commissioner Edward White Monday decided the company was not violating the contract labor laws, as claimed by Paul Scharrenberg. Contract labor laws do not apply to seamen, it was explained. A majority of the Chinese were formerly on the Siberia.

Before the vessel steams for the Orient, Saturday, it is probable they will be examined by Collector of Port J. O. Davis under the language test of the Seamen's bill, which requires that 75 per cent of the crew in each department must understand the language of the officers.

Honors and great employments are great burdens, and must require an Atlas to support them. He that would govern others, first should be master of himself,—Massinger,

SUMMERFIELD & HAINESUNION-MADE
CLOTHINGCor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS**Industrial Accident Commission**

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!!**Herman's Hats**

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The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCOMember of the Associated Savings Banks of
San FranciscoMISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and
Twenty-first Streets.RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Clement Street and Seventh Ave.HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.48
Number of Depositors	68,062

VOTE NO

on Amendments 1 and
2 and save the jobs of
thousands of union men in California.

WICHMAN, LUTGEN & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO



SEE that the BAR-
TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



OCTOBER, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(67)	Marlow Printing Co.....	975	Market
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	166	Valencia
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	318	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th &	Jessie
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Mallory, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The regular meeting of the union for October will be held Sunday, the 29th, at Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, beginning at 1 o'clock p. m. Considerable business of importance will be placed before the membership and a good attendance should turn out.

Reports received from the East regarding the referendum vote on the proposition to increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U. would indicate that the membership is not at present in a frame of mind to grant increases. The vote in New York City was 3455 against and 1361 in favor. The first proposition received 4095 in favor and 837 against.

George E. McMullin, for many years a member of No. 21, but who has not been actively engaged at the trade for several years, writes that he is at present located at Danville, Contra Costa County, Cal. He is engaged with the government service which is trying to rid certain portions of the United States of the rodent pest. He says the outdoor life is ideal and cordially invites any of his old printer friends to pay him a visit.

A letter from Rod K. Payne, dated October 23rd, says that he is settled permanently at Tucson, Arizona, and that his family will join him in a short time. He is night foreman of the "Star." Among other items of interest in the letter, Payne says that he has again become active in union affairs, having been a delegate to the recent convention of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, was helpful in organizing the State Printing Trades Conference and is chairman of the executive committee of Tucson Union; that Howard Keener is back on his ranch, where his season's crops are in fine condition; that Bill Brewster and Shorty Stevens are both in Tucson and working on the "Citizen."

Spokane Typographical Union, at its September meeting, passed a motion to submit to all subordinate unions of the I. T. U. a proposition to restore to the book of laws the old section known as the priority law, which was repealed by a referendum vote following the Los Angeles convention one year ago. The same proposition was submitted to the recent Baltimore convention, but failed to pass, the vote being very close, however. Should 100 subordinate unions indorse the Spokane suggestion, the law requires that it be submitted to a referendum vote by the executive council.

The assessment for the benefit of the striking and locked-out culinary workers, which was collected on the September earnings of members of No. 21, will be continued for the month of October, it being apparent that no settlement of the difficulty can be had in the immediate future.

M. Hanihara, Japanese Consul General; Bunji Suzuki, president Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary California State Federation of Labor; Daniel C. Murphy, president San Francisco Labor Council and California State Federation of Labor, and James Wilson, business agent of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, were the guests of Michael Casey, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Wednesday, on an automobile trip about the city and down to Half Moon Bay.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
Funeral Charges from \$75.00 up—First-Class Service
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Political Advertisement

Hughes and Labor

Political Advertisement

Have you examined the labor record of the two candidates for the presidency?

Have you inquired how Wilson stands on labor questions and what has been the attitude of Hughes towards labor?

Let's get at the truth.

First, take the words of the "Legislative Labor News" of New York, October 10, 1910, when Governor Hughes was elevated to the Supreme Court:

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed 56 labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other State. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the Legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the Legislature.

"Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this State since its erection in 1777—in 133 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes' term of three years and nine months.

"With such a record of approval and suggestion of progressive legislation in the interest of humanity to his credit, it is easy to believe that human rights will have a steadfast and sympathetic upholder in the new justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Now let's take the record of Hughes as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The California eight-hour law for women was upheld by the Supreme Court, and Justice Hughes wrote the opinion that made it a law.

The pure food law of Illinois, prohibiting the sale of food preservatives containing adulteration, was upheld by the Supreme Court, with Justice Hughes writing the opinion.

The labor contract law of Alabama, which made the failure to perform contracts of labor a crime, was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Justice Hughes writing the opinion, declaring that the Thirteenth Amendment was not limited to negro slaves but was a charter of universal freedom for all persons of whatever race.

The Illinois child labor law was upheld by the Supreme Court and Justice Hughes wrote the opinion.

The Iowa law, prohibiting railroads from making contracts with their employees, limiting the right to recover damages in advance of the injuries received, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and Justice Hughes wrote that opinion.

Hughes and Collective Bargaining.

All these measures represent the conviction of Hughes before he was a candidate for the office of president. Pursuing further the discussion of his labor plan, he said recently in New York:

"I uphold the principle of the eight-hour work-

day. The general principle of the eight-hour workday, limiting labor to eight hours, promotes health, happiness and efficiency. The Adamson bill is a serious blow to labor. It substitutes legislation for collective bargaining. Is labor prepared to give up collective bargaining and to have its wages fixed by law? If wages can be increased by law, they can be decreased by law. The principle of arbitration has been betrayed."

American Federation of Labor's Stand.

And that was exactly the view taken by the American Federation of Labor at its 35th annual convention held here during the Exposition. The resolution, adopted by a majority of 2104, declared: "The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of wages and hours of labor should be undertaken through trade union activity, and not be made the subject of law through legislative enactment."

And Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, stoutly championed the resolution, saying: "I am as unwilling as anyone to place within the power of a political agent, call him what you please, the right to govern my industrial liberties, or the industrial freedom of my fellow workers.

"If to secure the eight-hour day by law has any merit in it at all it must of necessity mean that the eight-hour workday limitation would apply to all workers, not a few, not a majority of two-thirds, not nine-tenths, but to all."

And listen to Andrew Furuseth, head of the Seamen's Union: "There isn't one of you but know you cannot have an eight-hour workday for men stand the test of the Supreme Court of the United States. In proposing such legislation you are not doing the working people a service."

Examine Wilson's Record.

Now turn to the record of Woodrow Wilson.

What he has done for labor, and that little has been grossly exaggerated, was done obviously to get the votes of labor at the approaching election.

Wilson publicly favored the open shop. His settled convictions may be garnered from his utterances before he was a candidate for re-election.

Here are some of the expressions of the real Woodrow Wilson.

On February 25, 1915, at the People's Forum in New Rochelle, New York, he said:

"Labor unions reward the shiftless and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious."

At the same meeting, he further addressed himself as follows:

"The objection I have to labor unions is that they drag the highest man to the level of the lowest. I must demur with the labor unions when they say, 'You must award the dull the same as you award those with special gifts.'"

The Wilson of Yesterday.

The following is taken from Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American people":

"The Chinese were more to be desired as workingmen, if not as citizens, than most of the

coarse crew that came crowding in every year at the Eastern ports."

Then he goes on in the same history, and has this to say:

"And now there came multitudes of men of the lowest class from the south of Italy and men of meaner sort out of Hungary and Poland, men out of the ranks where there was neither skill nor energy, nor any initiative or quick intelligence."

That is what the Woodrow Wilson of yesterday thought of the laboring man of this country before he became a candidate for the presidency.

Again, we have the following remarks from the Woodrow Wilson of yesterday, taken from an address delivered at the Waldorf Hotel, New York, March 18, 1907:

"We speak too exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it is, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country."

Before He Was President.

President Wilson on labor prior to his election as president:

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do; in some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

Between Hughes and Wilson, labor ought to prefer the candidate who proved his sincere devotion to labor by both words and acts when he did not anticipate that he would ever ask workmen to elect him to office.

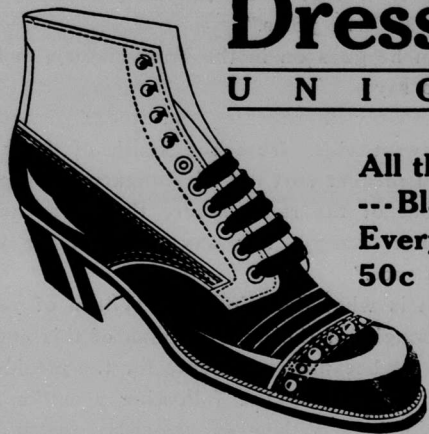
Let laboring men and women ponder over this record of Hughes as Governor of New York. These measures were proposed and signed by Hughes:

1. Better and bigger labor department.
2. Shorter hours for children in industry.
3. Exclusion of children from dangerous employments.
4. Inspection of working conditions by the State instead of by local Boards of Health.
5. Semi-monthly instead of monthly payment of wages on railroads.
6. Regulation of employment agencies.
7. Compulsory workmen's compensation act—the first such law in America.
8. Protection of immigrants against crooked steamship ticket agencies.
9. Protection of immigrants against dishonest private bankers.
10. Schools in the temporary labor camps.
11. Establishment of public trade schools.

The labor record of Hughes is a better record than that of Wilson; he has been fearless and truthful; he has not overnight turned from the open shop to the union shop. He has not been a friend of the union man only when seeking his vote.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: William J. Willke of the stationary engineers, John J. Burns of the sheet metal workers, Paul von Bekowskie of the structural iron workers.

The members of Post Office Clerks' Union Local No. 2 of San Francisco are making preparations for their annual dance to be held on Saturday evening, November 4, 1916, in Knights of Columbus Hall. Every detail tending to make this affair eclipse any ever given by this powerful organization has been attended to and indications are that the clerks will have a record breaking attendance. Many novel features will be presented and the best music obtainable has been provided. The Ladies' Auxiliary will assist in entertaining the assembled. The Arrangements Committee is headed by Joseph H. Raymond and Jas. O'Neil, as secretary. President T. F. Hardy will act as floor manager and be assisted by T. F. O'Leary and G. W. Flatley. Arthur J. Hearst is chairman of the Reception Committee. Every one attending is assured a pleasant evening spent in congenial company.

A mass meeting of shoe repairers will be held in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a union. The meeting will be addressed by prominent trade unionists. All shoe repairers of the city are invited.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has decided to postpone discussion of a new working agreement until the present agreement expires in the fall of 1917. The union has pledged its support both moral and financial, to the cod fishermen in their efforts to secure a higher wage.

The Industrial Accident Commission has arranged for four public safety hearings in San Francisco, as follows: Window cleaning safety orders, Monday, October 30th; trench construction safety orders, Tuesday, October 31st; air pressure tank safety orders, Wednesday, Novem-

ber 1st; electrical utilization safety orders, Thursday, November 2d. These public hearings will be held in room 407, Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco, commencing at 10 a. m. for each hearing.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor was in the city last Sunday, having just left Jackson, Amador County, where he made fruitless attempts to settle the miners' strike. Dale says the demands of the miners are exceedingly moderate and that they have public sympathy on their side.

The Cigar Makers' Union has levied an assessment of 20 cents for the culinary workers and 5 cents for the International Workers' Defense League. It favors the calling of a special election to issue bonds for the extension of the Municipal street railway system through Twin Peaks tunnel. During the week the union paid \$76.40 in sick benefits.

Cornelius Lehane, of Cork, Ireland, former newspaper editor, university professor, and Irish leader, is on his way from Portland to this city. During his stay in San Francisco Lehane will deliver an address at Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening, October 29th. His subject will be "The Irish Revolution" and will be in the nature of a memorial meeting for the late James Connelly and other men who were executed for participation in the Irish revolt. Lehane was a co-worker with James Connelly and Jim Larkin in Ireland and was an intimate friend of Sheehy Skeffington, Countess de Markievicz and other prominent men and women who figured in an attempt to establish an Irish republic. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialist party.

The Retail Clerks' Union will give a series of monthly whist parties throughout the winter season.

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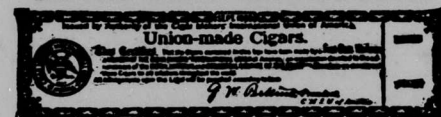
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